Exhibit B

Rubicon Trail Foundation, Inc.

P. O. Box 2188
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a non-profit Educational Foundation for the Rubicon Trail

To enhance the future health and use of the Rubicon Trail, while ensuring responsible motorized year-round trail access.

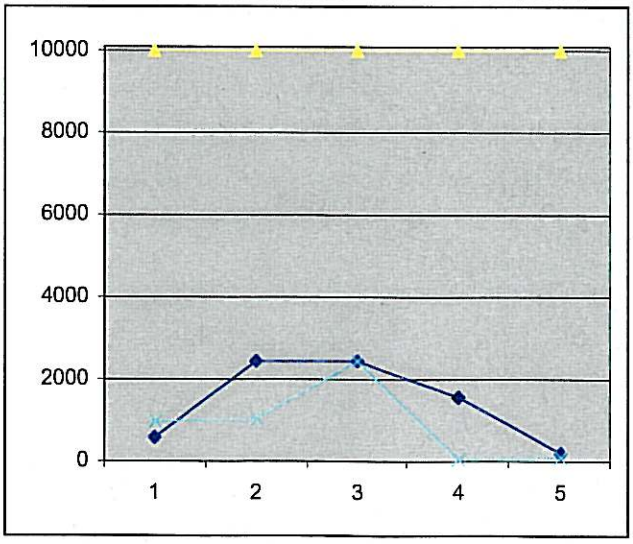
Spider Lake 2004 Water Studies

In 2004, El Dorado County's contractor, Environmental Stewardship and Planning, sampled Spider Lake for bacteria. Sampling protocol was simple, with bottles filled at different locations around Spider Lake on Thursday, 07/01/2004, and then again on Tuesday, 07/06/2004, and then tested for bacteria. Total Coliforms include a large number of non-disease-causing bacteria arising from soil and vegetation, but any time a sample is positive for total coliform, the same sample must be analyzed for either fecal coliform or *E. coli* (short for *Escherichia coli*). Both are indicators of contamination with human or animal waste.

Date of sample	7/1/04		7/6/04	
	Total Coliform	E Coli	**Total Coliform**	**E coli**
Spider Lake at dam	579.4	0		
Above dam			**980.4**	**0**
Outlet at dam	>2419.2	60.1		
Below dam			**1011.1**	**2**
Pond at Spider	>2419.2	55.6		
Pond by Spider			**>2419.2**	**24.9**
Pond #2 at Spider	1553.1	2		
Above Spider			**64.5**	**0**
Spider Lake unknown location	218.7	12.2		
At jetty at Spider			**113.7**	**0**

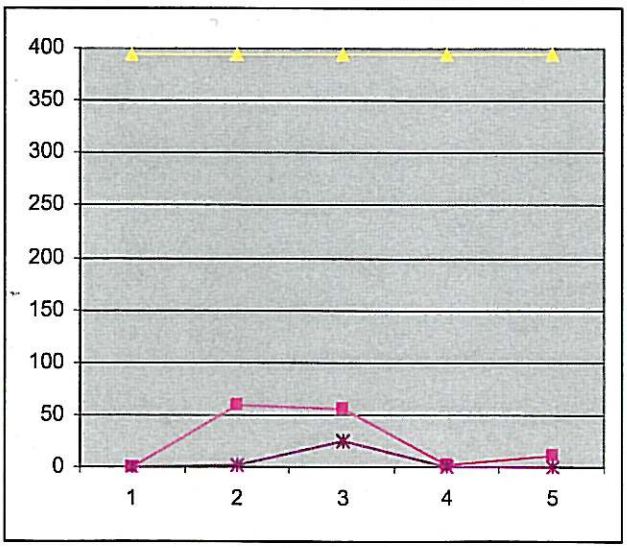
The tests did not distinguish between human and animal waste, so it is not clear how much of this can be attributed to human waste. It is also not clear whether the sample locations were the same for both days as the lab slips were labeled differently, but it is clear that no real pattern exists and that test samples were well within accepted limits (indicated here by the yellow lines).

Total Coliform Sampling



*Actual Total Coliform samples are well under the California Dept. of Public Health Draft (DPH) **beach and recreational water** standard of 10,000 units per 100mL.*

E. Coli Sampling



*Actual E. Coli samples are an order of magnitude less than the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) **recreation** standard of 394 colony forming units per 100mL.*

Spider Lake 2004 Water Study

Water Quality Standards

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA requires public water systems to monitor for coliform bacteria. Systems analyze first for total coliform, because this test is faster to produce results. Any time a sample is positive for total coliform, the same sample must be analyzed for either fecal coliform or *E. coli*. Both are indicators of contamination with human or animal waste.

The California Department of Public Health offers Draft Guidance for Fresh Water Beaches (Draft Guidance) (see their website for all relevant documents: http://ww2.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/environhealth/water/Pages/Beaches.aspx). Appendix A of the California Department of Public Health Draft Guidance is the State Regulation of Beaches and Recreational Waters and Beaches (last updated April 2006). Section 7958 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations lists the bacteriological standards:

> Density of bacteria in water from each sampling station at a public beach or public water contact sports area shall not exceed:
>
> A. 1,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters, if the ratio of fecal/total coliform bacteria exceeds 0.1; or
> B. 10,000 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or
> C. 400 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters; or
> D. 104 enterococcus bacteria per 100 milliliters.

The EPA uses E. coli measurements to determine whether fresh water is safe for recreation. The EPA water quality standard for E. coli bacteria is 394 colony forming units per 100 mL, per http://www.lcra.org/water/quality/crwn/indicators.html.

Background for Bacteria

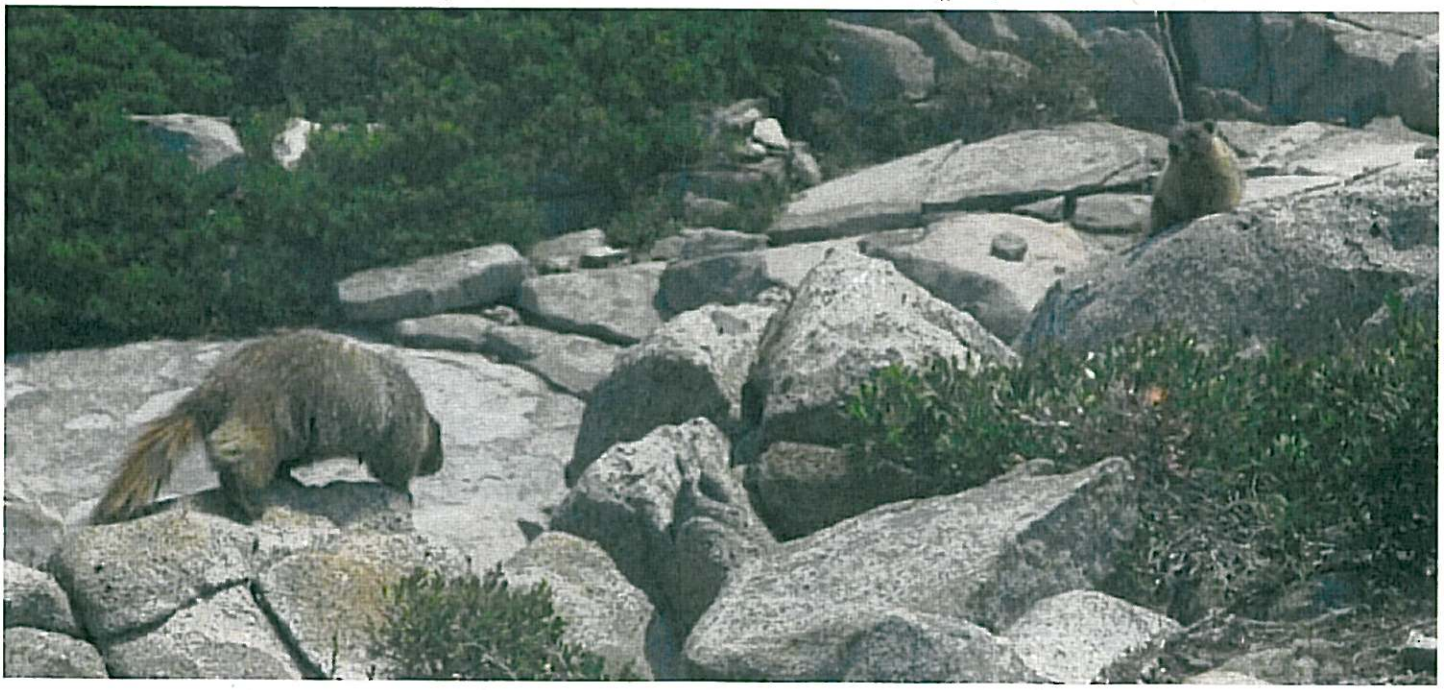
The following FAQs are drawn directly from the EPA's website at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/ecoli.html

What is *E. coli* and where does it come from? *E. coli* is a type of fecal coliform bacteria commonly found in the intestines of animals and humans. *E. coli* is short for *Escherichia coli*. The presence of *E. coli* in water is a strong indication of recent sewage or animal waste contamination.

What are fecal coliforms? Fecal coliforms are bacteria that are associated with human or animal wastes. They usually live in human or animal intestinal tracts, and their presence in drinking water is a strong indication of recent sewage or animal waste contamination.

How does *E. coli* or other fecal coliforms get in the water? *E. coli* comes from human and animal wastes. During rainfalls, snow melts, or other types of precipitation, *E. coli* may be washed into creeks, rivers, streams, lakes, or ground water. When these waters are used as sources of drinking water and the water is not treated or is inadequately treated, *E. coli* may end up in drinking water.

Spider Lake's Year-Round Occupants



Several pairs of yellow-belly marmots occupy the area near Spider Lake. Outreach to litter-box train them has been unsuccessful.